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COBOL COMPILER VALIDATION SUMMARY REPORT.(U)
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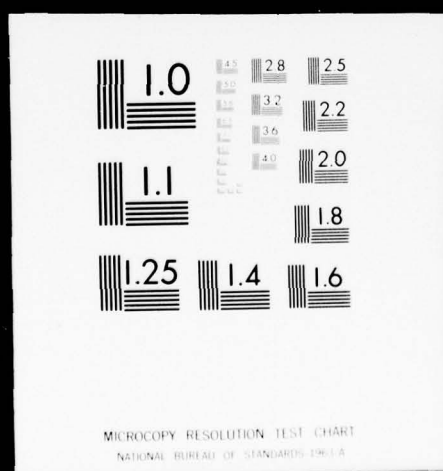
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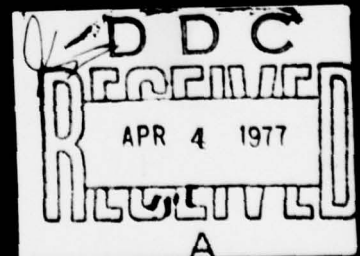
**VALIDATION
SUMMARY
REPORT**



**Department of the Navy
(ADPESO)**

**Washington, D.C.
20376**

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COBOL COMPILER
VALIDATION SUMMARY REPORT.

14
VALIDATION NUMBER CCVS74-VSR180

11 1977

12 75p.

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Prepared By:

FEDERAL COBOL COMPILER TESTING SERVICE
DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20376

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COBOL COMPILER VALIDATION

1. Validation Number	CCVS74-VSR180
2. Vendor	Digital Equipment Corporation
3. Mainframe	DECSYSTEM-10 Model Number 1080
4. Compiler Identification	Digital Equipment Corporation CBL74 Version 1
5. Operating System Identification	TOPS-10 V6.03
6. Compiler Validation System Version Number	CCVS74 2.0
7. Federal Information Processing Standard Publication	21-1

*PLEASE NOTE. The Federal COBOL Compiler Testing Service may make full and free public disclosure of the Validation Summary Report (VSR) in accordance with the "Freedom of Information Act" (5 U.S.C. #552). The results of this validation are only for the purpose of satisfying United States Government requirements, and apply only to the Computer System, Operating System release, and compiler version identified in the VSR. The COBOL Compiler Validation System is used to determine, insofar as is practical, the degree to which the subject compiler conforms to the Federal COBOL Standard. Thus, the VSR is necessarily discretionary and judgmental. The United States Government does not represent or warrant that the statements, or any one of them, set forth in the VSR are accurate or complete. The VSR is not meant to be used for the purpose of publicizing the findings summarized therein.

For information concerning this compiler you can contact the vendor's designated representative named below:

Mr. David M. Nixon
Digital Equipment Corporation
200 Forest Street
Marlboro, Massachusetts 01752

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DOC	Full Section <input type="checkbox"/>
UNANNOUNCED	<input type="checkbox"/>
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SECTION 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of the Validation Summary Report

The purpose of the Validation Summary Report (VSR) is to identify individual COBOL language elements whose implementation does not conform to Federal Standard COBOL as adopted from American National Standard Programming Language COBOL, X3.23-1974, by Federal Information Processing Standard 21-1 (FIPS PUB 21-1).

1.2 Preparation of the VSR

The Validation Summary Report is prepared by analyzing the results of running the COBOL Compiler Validation System (CCVS). The COBOL Compiler Validation System consists of audit routines containing features of Federal Standard COBOL, their related data, and an executive routine (VP-routine) which prepares the audit routines for compilation. Each audit routine is a COBOL program which includes many tests and supporting procedures indicating the result of the tests.

The testing of a compiler in a particular hardware/operating system environment is accomplished by compiling and executing each audit routine. The report produced by each routine tells whether the compiler passed or failed the tests in the routine. If the compiler rejects some language elements by terminating compilation, giving fatal diagnostic messages, or terminating execution abnormally, then the test containing the code the compiler was unable to process is deleted and the audit routine compilation and execution repeated.

The compilation listings and the output reports of the audit routines constitute the raw data from which the members of the Federal COBOL Compiler Testing Service produce a Validation Summary Report.

1.3 Organization of the VSR

The Validation Summary Report is made up of several sections the contents of which are described below.

a. Section 2 summarizes the results of the compilation and execution of the programs comprising the COBOL Compiler Validation System. Section 2 is subdivided into a subsection representing each level of each module defined in American National Standard Programming Language COBOL, X3.23-1974. Each subsection contains a list of all of the language elements which must be implemented in order to claim support of that level/module. The list of language elements will be annotated to include a description of both syntax and semantic errors detected during the validation.

b. Section 3 - FIPS PUB 21-1 defines four Federal levels of the COBOL Standard. Section 3 of the VSR lists the discrepancies described in Section 2 by the Federal level in which the problem occurs.

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c. Section 4 contains information which describes the software environment in which the compiler was tested. This includes the name and version of the operating system; the implementor-names which were used in the Environment Division of the programs comprising the CCVS; the options used with the compiler; and if applicable, information regarding the use of compiler optimization features.

d. Appendix A is the Validation Summary Working Document, a working paper resulting from the compilation and execution of the CCVS, and from which the VSR is derived.

1.4 Abstract Covering Compliance to American National Standard Programming Language COBOL

Definition of an Implementation of American National Standard Programming Language COBOL (excerpts from X3.23-1974, Chapter 1, Section 1.5).

An implementation is defined to meet the requirements of the American National Standard COBOL specification if that implementation includes a fully implemented specified level of each of the functional processing modules and of the Nucleus as defined in this Standard. It follows from this that, in order to meet the requirements of this Standard, an implementation must:

a. Not require the inclusion of substitute or additional language elements in the source program, in order to accomplish any part of the function of any of the standard language elements.

b. Accept all standard language elements contained in a given level of a module which is specified as being included in the implementation, except as specifically exempted (as pertaining to specific hardware components for which support is not claimed). See "Elements that Pertain to Specific Hardware Components" below.

These points are of particular pertinence in two areas:

(1) There are throughout the American National Standard COBOL specification certain language elements whose syntax, or effect, is specified to be, in part, implementor-defined. While the implementor specifies the constraints on that portion of each element's syntax or rules that is indicated in this Standard to be implementor-defined, such constraints may not include any requirement for the inclusion in the source program of substitute or additional language elements.

(2) When a function is provided outside the source program that accomplishes a function specified by any particular standard COBOL element, then the implementation must not require, except for Environment Division elements, the specification of that external function in place of or in addition to that standard language element:

The following qualifications apply to the American National Standard COBOL specification:

a. There are certain language elements which pertain to specific types of hardware components. In order for an implementation to meet the requirements of this standard, the implementor must specify the minimum hardware configuration required for that implementation and the hardware components that it supports. Further, when support is thus claimed for a specific hardware component, all standard language elements that pertain to that component must be implemented if the module in which they appear is included in the implementation. Language elements that pertain to specific hardware components for which support is not claimed, need not be implemented. However, the absence of such elements from an implementation of American National Standard COBOL must be specified.

b. An implementation of American National Standard COBOL may include the ENTER statement or not, at the option of the implementor.

c. An implementation that includes, in addition to a specified level of each of the functional processing modules and of the Nucleus, elements or functions that either are not defined in the American National Standard COBOL specification or are defined in a given level of a standard module not otherwise included in the implementation, meets the requirements of this Standard. This is true even though it may imply the extension of the list of reserved words by the implementor, and prevent proper compilation of some programs that meet the requirements of this Standard. The implementor must specify any optional language (language not defined in a specified level but defined elsewhere in the Standard) or extensions (language elements or functions not defined in this Standard) that are included in the implementation.

d. In general, the American National Standard COBOL specification specifies no upper limit on such things as the number of statements in a program, the number of operands permitted in certain statements, etc. It is recognized that these limits will vary from one implementation of American National Standard COBOL to another and may prevent the proper compilation of some programs that meet the requirements of this standard.

IMPLEMENTOR-DEFINED LANGUAGE SPECIFICATIONS

The language elements in the following lists depend on implementor definitions to complete the specification of the syntax or rules for the elements.

The elements whose syntax is partly implementor-defined are:

Element -----	Implementor-Defined Aspect -----
SOURCE-COMPUTER paragraph	computer-name
OBJECT-COMPUTER paragraph	computer-name
MEMORY SIZE clause	integer
alphabet-name	implementor-name; whether imple-

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	mentor-names are provided.
SPECIAL-NAMES paragraph	implementor-name
ASSIGN clause	implementor-name
VALUE OF clause	implementor-name; whether implementor-names are provided.
RERUN clause	implementor-name and the form; the implementor provides at least one of seven specified forms.
CALL and CANCEL statements	relationship between operand and the referenced program.
COPY statement	relationship between library-name text-name, and the library.
ENTER statement	language-name
Margin R	The location.
Area B	The number of character positions.
Qualification	The number of qualifiers; at least five must be supported.

The elements whose effect is partly implementor-defined are:

Element -----	Implementor-Defined Aspect -----
alphabet-name	The correspondence between native and foreign character sets.
implementor-name switches	Whether setting can change during execution.
USAGE IS COMPUTATIONAL clause	Representation and whether automatic alignment occurs.
USAGE IS INDEX clause	Representation and whether automatic alignment occurs.
SYNCHRONIZED clause	Whether implicit FILLER positions are generated; their effect on the size of group items and redefining items.
ACCEPT statement	Maximum size of one transfer of data in Level 1 Nucleus.

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DISPLAY statement	Maximum size of one transfer of data in Level 1 Nucleus.
Numeric test	Representation of valid sign in the absence of the SIGN IS SEPARATE clause.
Comparison of nonnumeric items	Collating sequence, where NATIVE or implementor-name collating sequence is implicitly or explicitly specified.
Arithmetic expressions	Number of places carried for intermediate results.

Elements That Pertain to Specific Hardware Components

The standard language elements in the list that follows pertain to specific types of hardware components. These language elements must be implemented in an implementation of American National Standard COBOL when support is claimed, by the implementor, for the specific types of hardware components to which they pertain, and the module in which they are defined is included in that implementation.

Element -----	Hardware Component -----
CODE-SET clause	Device capable of supporting the specified code.
MULTIPLE FILE TAPE clause	Reel
CLOSE...REEL/UNIT statement	Reel or mass storage
CLOSE...NO REWIND statement	Reel or mass storage
OPEN...REVERSED statement	Reel with the capability of making records available in the reversed order; mass-storage with the capability of making records available in the reversed order.
OPEN...NO REWIND statement	Reel or mass storage
OPEN...I-O statement (Sequential I-O only)	Mass storage
OPEN EXTEND statement	Reel or mass storage
REWRITE statement (Sequential I-O only)	Mass storage

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SEND...BEFORE/AFTER
ADVANCING statement

Devices capable of vertical posi-
tioning; devices capable of action
based on mnemonic-names.

USE...I-O (Sequential
I-O only)

Mass storage

WRITE...BEFORE/AFTER
ADVANCING

Devices capable of vertical posi-
tioning; devices capable of action
based on mnemonic-name.

1.5 The Federal COBOL Standard

The COBOL compiler validation results enclosed in this document reflect the degree to which the subject COBOL compiler implements the Federal COBOL Standard. The Federal COBOL Standard is essentially the same as the American National Standard Programming Language COBOL, X3.23-1974, with two exceptions:

The Federal COBOL Standard defines 4 levels and the ANSI Standard defines only the minimum COBOL implementation and the full standard. Low and High levels of the Federal COBOL Standard (see 1.5.1) correspond to the above two ANSI levels (minus the Report Writer module). Two additional levels, low-intermediate and high-intermediate have been included in the Federal Standard between the highest and lowest subsets. These additional levels accommodate hardware which cannot support the full standard, but which is capable of implementing more than the minimum standard.

The Report Writer Module is not contained in the Federal COBOL Standard.

The Federal COBOL Standard requires that a compiler contain as a minimum the elements specified in at least one of the Federal levels. No restrictions are imposed on the inclusion of selected features from higher levels or even unique vendor extensions. Compatibility among various implementations of a given level containing additional features must be controlled by management imposed standards and restrictions.

1.5.1 Federal Standard COBOL Levels

a. Federal Standard COBOL specifications are the language specifications contained in American National Standard Programming Language COBOL, X3.23-1974. For purposes of the Federal Standard, the modules defined in X3.23-1974 are combined into four levels. Not all computers are large enough to accommodate a COBOL compiler containing the full ANSI Standard. Therefore, the Federal Government requires that all compilers acquired by its agencies contain as a minimum one of the four Federal levels, depending on machine size, configuration and user needs. The knowledge that all computers will support at least one of these four subsets simplifies the task of developing machine-independent COBOL programs.

b. The four levels of Federal Standard COBOL are identified as: Low, Low-Intermediate, High-Intermediate, and High. Each Federal Standard COBOL level is composed of either the high or low levels of the nucleus and ten of the eleven Functional Processing Modules (FPMs) defined in X3.23-1974. The four Federal Standard COBOL levels are reflected in the following table. The numbers in the table refer to the level within the FPM or nucleus as designated in X3.23-1974, and a dash in the table denotes that the corresponding FPM is omitted.

	Low Level	Low Inter- mediate Level	High Inter- mediate Level	High Level
NUCLEUS	1	1	2	2
FPMs				
TABLE HANDLING	1	1	2	2
SEQUENTIAL I-O	1	1	2	2
RELATIVE I-O	-	1	2	2
INDEXED I-O	-	-	-	2
SORT-MERGE	-	-	1	2
REPORT WRITER	-	-	-	-
SEGMENTATION	-	1	1	2
LIBRARY	-	1	1	2
DEBUG	-	1	2	2
INTER-PROGRAM				
COMMUNICATION	-	1	2	2
COMMUNICATION	-	-	2	2

1.5.2 Conformance to Federal Standard COBOL

A compiler implemented in conformance to Federal Standard COBOL must meet at least the following requirements.

a. The implementation must include all of the language elements of at least one of the levels of Federal Standard COBOL.

b. The implementation must meet all of the requirements defined in American National Standard COBOL, X3.23-1974, Section 1, paragraph 1.5, Definition of An Implementation of American National Standard COBOL which is provided in section 1.4 of this VSR.

c. The implementation must provide a facility for the user to optionally specify a level of Federal Standard COBOL for monitoring his source program at compile time. The monitoring will be an analysis of the syntax used in a source program against the syntax included in the specified level of Federal Standard COBOL. Any syntax used in the source program that does not conform to that allowed by the user selected level of Federal Standard COBOL will be diagnosed. The syntax diagnosed as not conforming to the specified level will be identified to the user through a diagnostic message on the source program listing. The diagnostic message will contain, at least: (1) The identification of the source program line number in which the nonconforming syntax occurs, (2) the identification of the level of Federal Standard COBOL that supports

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the syntax or that the syntax is nonstandard COBOL.

1.6. Use of the VSR

The Federal COBOL Compiler Testing Service may make full and free public disclosure of the Validation Summary Report (VSR) in accordance with the "Freedom of Information Act" (5 U.S.C. #552). The results of the validation are only for the purpose of satisfying United States Government requirements, and apply only to the computer system, operating system release, and compiler version identified in the VSR.

The COBOL Compiler Validation System is used to determine, insofar as is practical, the degree to which the subject compiler conforms to the COBOL Standard. Thus, the VSR is necessarily discretionary and judgmental. The United States Government does not represent or warrant that the statements, or any one of them, set forth in the VSR are accurate or complete. The VSR is not meant to be used for the purpose of publicizing the findings summarized therein.

1.7 Sources of Additional Information

FIPS PUB 21-1 defines the Federal COBOL Language Standard. This publication is available from the Office of ADP Standards Management, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., 20234.

The detailed COBOL Language specifications are given in the publication "American National Standard Programming Language COBOL, X3.23-1974", available from the American National Standards Institute, 1430 Broadway, New York, New York 10018.

An explanation of the COBOL Compiler Validation System is contained in the CCVS User's Guide. This document explains how to run the compiler validation system. The User's Guide and a magnetic tape containing a copy of the CCVS programs are available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia, 22151. (Ordering information can be obtained from the Federal COBOL Compiler Testing Service.)

1.8 Requests for Interpretation

Questions regarding this VSR or the CCVS in general should be forwarded to the FCCTS. If any problem cannot be adequately resolved through the FCCTS, the request for interpretation will be forwarded to the Federal COBOL Interpretation Committee for final resolution.

A brochure describing the validation process including the procedures for requesting a validation and resolution of questions involving interpretation of the current Federal Standard is available from the Department of the Navy, Federal COBOL Compiler Testing Service, Washington, D.C. 20376.

1.9 Federal Standard COBOL Approved Interpretation

The National Bureau of Standards published in the Federal Register Vol. 41

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No. 179, September 14, 1976, an approved interpretation of Federal Standard COBOL as pertains to the evaluation of arithmetic expressions in the COMPUTE statements. This interpretation states that "size of the intermediate result field is implementor-defined."

Since the results of evaluating arithmetic expressions are not predictable, all COMPUTE statements and IF statements containing arithmetic expressions have been removed from the COBOL Compiler Validation System.

1.10 Timeliness of the Validation Summary Reports

The timeliness of the Validation Summary Report is important. Compilers and their related operating system software are modified several times a year. The Compiler Validation System used to validate compilers is also updated during the life of the system. Therefore to ensure that the latest version of both the vendor's compiler and the Validation System are the latest officially released versions, check with the:

Director
Federal COBOL Compiler Testing Service
Department of the Navy
Washington, D. C. 20376
(202) 697-1247

Please use the Validation Summary Report number of this report when corresponding with the Testing Service.

SECTION 2. DETAILED EVALUATION OF ERRORS.

This section summarizes the results of the compilation and execution of the programs comprising the COBOL Compiler Validation System (CCVS). The version of the CCVS used during this validation is shown inside the front cover of the VSR.

Section 2 is made up of a variable number of subsections. The number of subsections is dependent on the Level of Federal COBOL being validated. There will be a subsection for each level of each module which is validated. If the high level of a module is validated then there will be two subsections for that module; one for the low level and one for the high level.

A validation of the low level of Federal Standard COBOL would result in three subsections being present. One for Nucleus level 1, one for Sequential I-O level 1, and one for Table Handling level 1.

Each error or deviation noted in this section makes reference to a program or functional COBOL module contained in Appendix A (Validation Summary Working Document). This reference provides the documented results of an occurrence of errors/deviations detected during the running of the CCVS using the compiler within the environment identified within this document. The Validation Summary Working Document is presented in sequence by functional module, functional module level and program number as defined below.

Each program in the COBOL Compiler Validation System is identified by a 5-character program name. The name associates the routine with the functional processing module and level of American National Standard Programming Language COBOL tested within the program.

The five character name has the general format XXNMM. The first two characters are alphabetic and identify the functional module tested by the program. The permissible values are:

- CM - Communication
- DB - Debug
- IC - Inter-Program Communication
- IX - Indexed I-O
- LB - Library
- NC - Nucleus
- RL - Relative I-O
- RP - Report Writer
- SG - Segmentation
- SQ - Sequential I-O
- ST - Sort-Merge
- TH - Table Handling

The third character of the audit routine name is either a 1 or 2, and identifies the level of the functional module being tested. Each module and level is represented by several programs. The fourth and fifth characters of the program name are sequence numbers for programs which test features in the

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same level of the same functional processing module.

As an example, the program name NC210 is the tenth program in the series of routines which test the second level of the Nucleus module.

Description of Section 2.

Each error/deviation is noted by number in the left hand margin opposite the language element in question. This number is used in section 3 to categorize errors by Federal level (See 1.5.1). Inserted directly below the language element is a brief description of the error. To the right of the language element is a page reference to X3.23-1974, American National Standard Programming Language COBOL. The reference at the end of the description of the error is to Appendix A which contains the detailed information collected during the validation. The reference is made up of the routine name followed by an A or B (A for compile time or syntax error and B for execution time or semantic error) and a number which makes the error unique in Appendix A.

Example:

2.1 Nucleus Level 1

```

      .
      .
      .
      Operational symbols: S V P                                II-21
2.1.9 -----
      * The scaling character 'P' is not permitted in a
      * PICTURE character-string.
      *                                                                (NC101.A.2)
      -----
      .
      .
      .
  
```

2.2 Sequential I-O Level 1

2.1.9 represents the ninth error for Nucleus Level 1

II-21 represents the page in X3.23-1974 where the language element is defined

* Boxes the description of the error/deviation

NC101.A.2 represents:

```

Program name - NC101
Syntax error - A
second error - 2
  
```

2.1 NUCLEUS LEVEL 1

Language Concepts	I-75
Characters used for words	I-76
0, 1, ..., 9	
A, B, ..., Z	
- (hyphen or minus)	
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" quotation mark	
(left parenthesis	
) right parenthesis	
. period	
space	
= equal sign	
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0 zero	
+ plus	
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CR credit	
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* check protect	
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/ comma	
. period	
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computer-name	
MEMORY SIZE clause	
PROGRAM COLLATING SEQUENCE clause	

2.1.1	
* Compilation of a PROGRAM COLLATING SEQUENCE clause	
* resulted in incorrect code generation.	
* (NC214 A)	

The SPECIAL-NAMES paragraph	II-8
implementor-name IS mnemonic-name	
implementor-name IS mnemonic-name series	
ON STATUS	

OFF STATUS

2.1.2

-
- * Switches are not supported.
* (NUCLEUS)
-

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*	Switches are not supported.	
*	(See 2.1.2)	

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	SIZE ERROR phrase	
	The ALTER statement (only one procedure-name). .	II-57
	The DISPLAY statement (only one transfer of data)	II-59
2.1.4	-----	
*	DISPLAYing numeric data (both numeric data items and	
*	the numeric data within an alphanumeric data item) resulted	
*	in commas (',') being inserted and leading zeros being	
*	truncated, e.g., 0123456789 was displayed as 123,456,789.	
*	(NC109 B)	

	The DIVIDE statement	II-61
	INTO identifier	
	BY identifier/literal	
	GIVING identifier	
	ROUNDED phrase	
	SIZE ERROR phrase	
	The ENTER statement	II-63
	The EXIT statement	II-64
	The GO TO statement (procedure-name is required)	II-65
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	The IF statement (statements must be imperative)	II-66
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	ALL	
	LEADING	
	CHARACTERS	
	REPLACING phrase	
	ALL	

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LEADING	
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CHARACTERS	
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The MULTIPLY statement	11-77
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The STOP statement	11-85
literal	
RUN	
The SUBTRACT statement	11-80
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FROM identifier	
GIVING identifier	
ROUNDED phrase	
SIZE ERROR phrase	

2.2 NUCLEUS LEVEL 2

All elements of 1 NUC 1,2 are a part of 2 NUC 1,2

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; semicolon	
Characters used for arithmetic operations.	I-52
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- subtraction	
* multiplication	
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> greater than	
< less than	
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ZEROS; ZEROES	
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QUOTES	
ALL literal	
Connectives.	I-79
Qualifier connectives: OF, IN	
Series connectives: , (separator comma)	
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2.2.1	
* An ACCEPT identifier FROM DAY statement resulted in the	
* contents of identifier being one greater than the correct	
* value for Julian date.	
* (NC214 B)	
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2.2.2

-
- * The compiler did not execute correctly an INSPECT statement
 * containing multi-character operands with TALLYING on four
 * operands and REPLACING on six operands.
 * (NC216 B)
-

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CORRESPONDING phrase	
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2.3 TABLE HANDLING LEVEL 1

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Indexing - 3 levels	I-89
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2.4 TABLE HANDLING LEVEL 2

ALL elements of 1 TPL 1,2 are a part of 2 TBL 1,2

Data Division

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Procedure Division

The SEARCH statement. III-7
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 AT END phrase
 WHEN phrase
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2.5 SEQUENTIAL I-O LEVEL 1

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I-O status	IV-1
Environment Division	
The FILE-CONTROL paragraph	IV-4
The file control entry	IV-4
SELECT clause	
ASSIGN TO implementor-name clause	
ORGANIZATION IS SEQUENTIAL clause	
ACCESS MODE IS SEQUENTIAL clause	
FILE STATUS clause	
The I-O-CONTROL paragraph.	IV-6
RERUN clause	
SAME AREA clause	
SAME AREA series	
Data Division	
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The file description entry	IV-10
The record description entry	IV-9
The BLOCK CONTAINS clause.	IV-11
integer CHARACTERS	
integer RECORDS	
The CODE-SET clause.	IV-12
2.5.1	-----
*	The compiler does not accept the "CODE-SET IS alphabet-
*	name" clause if the optional word 'IS' is missing.
*	(SQ118 A.1)
2.5.2	-----
*	The compiler required a non-standard clause (RECORDING MODE
*	IS STANDARD-ASCII) in order to process tape files in
*	accordance with the American National Standard Code for
*	Information Interchange.
*	(SQ118 A.2)

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Procedure Division

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in a CLOSE statement). IV-20

REEL
UNIT

The OPEN statement (only a single file-name may appear
in an OPEN statement). IV-24

INPUT
OUTPUT
I-O

The READ statement IV-28
INTO identifier
AT END phrase

2.5.3

-
- * The compiler requires the AT END clause for READ statements
* even though a declarative procedure for USE on I-O was
* included in the program.
* (SQ121 A)
-

The REWRITE statement. IV-31
FROM identifier

The USE statement. IV-32

EXCEPTION/ERROR PROCEDURE
ON file-name
ON INPUT
ON OUTPUT
ON I-O

The WRITE statement IV-34
FROM identifier
BEFORE/AFTER integer LINES

2.5.4

-
- * Omission of the ADVANCING phrase in WRITE statements resulted
* in a default value of BEFORE 1 LINE instead of the correct
* value of AFTER 1 LINE.
* (SQ121 B)
-

BEFORE/AFTER PAGE

2.6 SEQUENTIAL I-O LEVEL 2

ALL elements of 1 SEQ 1,2 are a part of 2 SEQ 1,2

Language Concepts

Special register I-80
 LINAGE-COUNTER. IV-3

Environment Division

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 The file control entry IV-4
 SELECT clause
 OPTIONAL phrase
 RESERVE integer AREA(S) clause
 The I-O-CONTROL paragraph. IV-6
 SAME RECORD AREA clause
 SAME RECORD AREA series
 MULTIPLE FILE TAPE clause

Data Division

The file description entry. IV-10
 The BLOCK CONTAINS clause IV-11
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 integer-1 TO integer-2 CHARACTERS
 The LINAGE clause IV-15
 FOOTING phrase
 TOP phrase
 BOTTOM phrase
 The VALUE OF clause IV-19
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 implementor-name IS data-name series

Procedure Division

The CLOSE statement IV-20
 NO REWIND, REMOVAL, or LOCK
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 REVERSED
 NO REWIND
 OUTPUT
 NO REWIND
 EXTEND
 file-name series
 INPUT, OUTPUT, I-O, and EXTEND series
 The USE statement IV-32
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 The WRITE statement IV-34
 BEFORE/AFTER identifier LINES
 BEFORE/AFTER mnemonic-name
 AT END-OF-PAGE imperative-statement

2.7 RELATIVE I-O LEVEL 1

Language Concepts	
User-defined words.	I-76
file-name	
record-name	
I-O status.	V-2
Environment Division	
The FILE-CONTROL paragraph.	V-5
The file control entry.	V-5
SELECT clause	
ASSIGN TO implementor-name clause	
ORGANIZATION IS RELATIVE clause	
ACCESS MODE clause	
SEQUENTIAL	
RANDOM	
FILE STATUS clause	
The I-O-CONTROL paragraph.	V-7
REKUN clause	
SAME AREA clause	
SAME AREA series	
Data Division	
File Section.	V-10
The file description entry.	V-11
The record description entry.	V-10
The BLOCK CONTAINS clause.	V-12
integer CHARACTERS	
integer RECORDS	
The DATA RECORDS clause.	V-13
data-name	
data-name series	
The LABEL RECORDS clause.	V-14
STANDARD	
OMITTED	
The RECORD CONTAINS clause.	V-15
integer-1 TO integer-2 CHARACTERS	
The VALUE OF clause.	V-16
implementor-name IS literal	
implementor-name IS literal series	
Procedure Division	
The CLOSE statement.	V-17
WITH LOCK	
file-name series	
The DELETE statement.	V-19
INVALID KEY phrase	
The OPEN statement.	V-20
INPUT	

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OUTPUT	
I-O	
file-name series	
INPUT, OUTPUT, and I-O series	
The READ statement.	V-23
INTO identifier	
AT END phrase	
INVALID KEY phrase	
The REWRITE statement	V-26
FROM identifier	
INVALID KEY phrase	
The USE statement	V-30
EXCEPTION/ERROR PROCEDURE	
ON file-name	
ON INPUT	
ON OUTPUT	
ON I-O	
The WRITE statement.	V-32
FROM identifier	
INVALID KEY phrase	

2.8 RELATIVE I-O LEVEL 2

All elements of 1 REL 0,2 are a part of 2 REL 0,2

Environment Division

The FILE-CONTROL paragraph	V-5
The file control entry	V-5
SELECT clause	
RESERVE integer AREA(S) clause	
ACCESS MODE IS DYNAMIC clause	
The I-O-CONTROL paragraph	V-7
SAME RECORD AREA	
SAME RECORD AREA entries	

Data Division

The file description entry	V-11
The BLOCK CONTAINS clause	V-12
integer-1 TO integer-2 RECORDS	
integer-1 TO integer-2 CHARACTERS	
The VALUE OF clause	V-16
implementor-name IS data-name	
implementor-name IS data-name entries	

Procedure Division

The READ statement	V-23
NEXT RECORD	
The START statement	V-28
KEY IS phrase	
INVALID KEY phrase	
The USE statement	V-30
EXCEPTION/ERROR PROCEDURE	
ON file-name series	

2.9 INDEXED I-O LEVEL 1

Language Concepts	
User-defined words.	1-76
file-name	
record-name	
I-O status.	VI-2

Environment Division	
The FILE-CONTROL paragraph.	VI-5
The file control entry.	VI-5
SELECT clause	
ASSIGN TO implementor-name clause	

2.9.1

-
- * The compiler requires the ASSIGN clause to immediately follow
 * the SELECT clause in a file control entry.
 * (IX207 A.2)
-

ORGANIZATION IS INDEXED clause	
ACCESS MODE clause	
SEQUENTIAL	
RANDOM	
RECORD KEY clause	
FILE STATUS clause	
The I-O-CONTROL paragraph.	VI-8
RERUN clause	
SAME AREA clause	
SAME AREA series	

Data Division	
File Section.	VI-11
The file description entry.	VI-12
The record description entry.	VI-11
The BLOCK CONTAINS clause.	VI-13
integer CHARACTERS	
integer RECORDS	
The DATA RECORDS clause.	VI-14
data-name	
data-name series	
The LABEL RECORDS clause.	VI-15
STANDARD	
OMITTED	
The RECORD CONTAINS clause.	VI-16
integer-1 TO integer-2 CHARACTERS	
The VALUE OF clause.	VI-17
implementor-name IS literal	
implementor-name IS literal series	

Procedure Division	
The CLOSE statement.	VI-18
WITH LOCK	
file-name series	

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The DELETE statement	VI-20
INVALID KEY phrase	
The OPEN statement	VI-21
INPUT	
OUTPUT	
I-O	
file-name series	
INPUT, OUTPUT, and I-O series	
The READ statement	VI-24
INTO identifier	
AT END phrase	
INVALID KEY phrase	
The REWRITE statement	VI-28
FROM identifier	
INVALID KEY phrase	
The USE statement	VI-32
EXCEPTION/ERROR PROCEDURE	
ON file-name	
ON INPUT	
ON OUTPUT	
ON I-O	
The WRITE statement	VI-33
FROM identifier	
INVALID KEY phrase	

2.10 INDEXED I-O LEVEL 2

All elements of 1 INX 0,2 are a part of 2 INX 0,2

Environment Division

The FILE-CONTROL paragraph VI-5
 The file control entry VI-5
 SELECT clause
 RESERVE integer AREA(S) clause
 ACCESS MODE IS DYNAMIC clause
 ALTERNATE RECORD KEY clause

2.10.1

* The ALTERNATE RECORD KEY clause is not supported.
 * (IX205 A)

WITH DUPLICATES phrase

The I-O-CONTROL paragraph. VI-8
 SAME RECORD clause
 SAME RECORD AREA series

Data Division

The file description entry VI-12
 The BLOCK CONTAINS clause. VI-13
 integer-1 TO integer-2 RECORDS
 integer-1 TO integer-2 CHARACTERS
 The VALUE OF clause. VI-17
 implementor-name IS data-name
 implementor-name IS data-name series

Procedure Division

The READ statement VI-24
 KEY IS phrase
 NEXT RECORD
 The START statement. VI-30
 KEY IS phrase
 INVALID KEY phrase
 The USE statement. VI-32
 EXCEPTION/ERROR PROCEDURE
 ON file-name series

2.11 SORT-MERGE LEVEL 1

Language Concepts	
User-defined words.	I-76
file-name	
Environment Division	
The FILE-CONTROL paragraph.	VII-2
The file control entry.	VII-2
SELECT clause	
ASSIGN TO implementor-name clause	
Data Division	
File Section.	VII-5
The sort-merge file description entry	VII-5
The DATA RECORDS clause	VII-6
The RECORD CONTAINS clause.	VII-7
Procedure Division	
The RELEASE statement	VII-12
FROM phrase	
The RETURN statement.	VII-13
INTO phrase	
AT END phrase	
The SORT statement (only one SORT statement, a STOP RUN statement, and any associated input-output procedures allowed in the nondeclarative portion of a program)	VII-14
KEY data-name	
data-name series	
ASCENDING series	
DESCENDING series	
mixed ASCENDING/DESCENDING	
INPUT PROCEDURE phrase	
THRU	
USING phrase	
OUTPUT PROCEDURE phrase	
THRU	
GIVING phrase	

2.12 SORT-MERGE LEVEL 2

All elements of 1 SRT D/2 are a part of 2 SRT D/2

Environment Division

The FILE-CONTROL paragraph.	VII-2
The file control entry.	VII-2
SELECT clause	
The I-O-CONTROL paragraph	VII-3
SAME RECORD AREA clause	
SAME SORT/SORT-MERGE AREA clause	
SAME series	

Procedure Division

The MERGE statement	VII-8
KEY data-name	
data-name series	
ASCENDING series	
DESCENDING series	
mixed ASCENDING/DESCENDING	
COLLATING SEQUENCE phrase	
USING phrase	
OUTPUT PROCEDURE phrase	
THRU	
GIVING phrase	
The SORT statement (multiple SORT statements are permitted).	VII-14
COLLATING SEQUENCE phrase	

2.13 SEGMENTATION LEVEL 1

Language Concepts

User-defined words. I-76
segment-number

Procedure Division

Segment-numbers IX-4
Fixed segment-number range 0 through 49
Non-fixed segment-number range 50 through 99
All sections with the same segment-number must
be together in the source program

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2.14 SEGMENTATION LEVEL 2

All elements of 1 SEG 0,2 are a part of 2 SEG 0,2

Environment Division

The OBJECT-COMPUTER paragraph

SEGMENT-LIMIT. IX-5

Procedure Division

Segment-numbers IX-4

Sections with the same segment-number need not
be physically contiguous in the source program

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2.15 LIBRARY LEVEL 1

Language Concepts	
User-defined words	I-76
text-name	
All divisions	
The COPY statement	X-2

2.16 LIBRARY LEVEL 2

All elements of 1 LIB 0,2 are a part of 2 LIB 0,2

Language Concepts

User-defined words I-76
library-name

All divisions

The COPY statement X-2
OF library-name

2.16.1

-
- * The compiler cannot process COPY statements containing
 - * a text-name qualified by a library-name identifying the
 - * COBOL library in which the text resides.
 - * (LP207 A)
-

REPLACING phrase

2.17 DEBUG LEVEL 1

2.17.1

 * The Debug Module is not supported.
 * (DEBUG Module)

Language Concepts

Special registers. I-80
 DEBUG-ITEM. XI-1

Environment Division

The SOURCE-COMPUTER paragraph
 WITH DEBUGGING MODE clause. XI-3

Procedure Division

USE FOR DEBUGGING statement. XI-4
 procedure-name
 procedure-name series
 ALL PROCEDURES
 Debugging Lines. XI-10

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2.18 DEBUG LEVEL 2

2.18.1

* The Debug Module is not supported.
* (See 2.17.1)

All elements of 1 DEB 0,2 are a part of 2 DEB 0,2

Procedure Division

USE FOR DEBUGGING statement. XI-4

ALL REFERENCES OF identifier series

file-name series

cd-name series

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2.19 INTER-PROGRAM COMMUNICATION LEVEL 1

Data Division	
Linkage Section.	XII-2
Procedure Division	
Procedure Division header.	XII-4
USING phrase	
The CALL statement	XII-5
literal	
USING data-name series	
The EXIT PROGRAM statement	XII-8

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2.20 INTER-PROGRAM COMMUNICATION LEVEL 2

All elements of 1 IPC 0,2 are a part of 2 IPC 0,2

Procedure Division

The CALL statement. XII-5
 identifier

 ON OVERFLOW phrase
The CANCEL statement. XII-7

SECTION 3. COMPILER STATUS

Section 1.5 explains the four levels of Federal Standard COBOL. This section lists the discrepancies described in Section 2 by the Federal level in which the problem occurs. All errors listed for a lower level are also errors in any higher level, even though they are listed only in the lower level. The paragraph number from Section 2 is used to reference the errors in each Federal level.

3.1. Low Level

- 2.1.1 PROGRAM COLLATING SEQUENCE clause resulted in error.
- 2.1.2 Switches are not supported.
- 2.1.4 DISPLAYED numeric data is incorrectly edited.
- 2.5.1 Compiler rejects CODE-SET IS ... clause w/o 'IS'.
- 2.5.2 Non-standard code required for ASCII (X3.4) tape files.
- 2.5.3 AT END clause required in READ statement for I-O file.
- 2.5.4 Default value of ADVANCING phrase is not AFTER 1 LINE.

3.2. Low-Intermediate Level

- 2.17.1 Debug module is not supported.

3.3. High-Intermediate

- 2.2.1 ACCEPT identifier FROM DAY statement - result is one greater than correct Julian date.
- 2.2.2 INSPECT statement with multi-character operands and multiple TALLYING and REPLACING operands did not execute correctly.

3.4. High Level

- 2.9.1 ASSIGN clause must immediately follow SELECT clause in file control entry.
- 2.10.1 ALTERNATE RECORD KEY clause is not supported.
- 2.16.1 COPY statement with text-name qualified by library-name can not be compiled.

SECTION 4 SOFTWARE ENVIRONMENT.

The compiler referenced in this document was validated using the software environment described in this section. When using a modification of the described environment, the compiler may or may not continue to conform to the Standard. It should be noted that during the validation process, an attempt is made to validate as many different options as possible.

The use of compiler options, implementor-names in the Environment Division and any form of optimization which is not described in this report could cause the compiler to produce a program that does not perform according to the specifications of Standard COBOL. Only the environment described in this document has been used with this compiler to satisfy the requirements of FIPS PUB 21-1 and FPMR 101-32.1305.1a. (Any deviations which must be corrected as per the referenced FPMR are described in Sections 2 and 3 of this report.)

1. Options or parameters used on the processor call statement for the compiler: The following options/parameters were used during the validation.

Options specified:

None

Options defaulted:

N/A

2. Environment Division implementor-names.

Printer destined files

LPT

Tape files

MTAn

Sequential Mass-storage files

DSK

Random Access files

DSK

Sort files (SD)

DSK,DSK,DSK

Switch names

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Not supported by the compiler.

Source Computer names

DECSYSTEM-10

Object Computer names

DECSYSTEM-10

3. Optimization. The compiler may or may not have optimization features. If there was an optimization feature available, it was used during the validation process (during a separate execution of the Compiler Validation System) to determine if its use causes the compiler to produce a program which does not give the expected results. If the optimization is invoked through the compiler call statement then it is mentioned in paragraph 1 above. If it is invoked through the introduction of syntax in other than the Data and Procedure Divisions of the source program it is shown below. Optimization which would require modification to the Data and Procedure Divisions is not considered in this report in that it is beyond the scope of the use of standard COBOL and the validation process.

Optimization was not considered for this validation.

4. Compiler.

CBL74 Version 1

5. Operating system.

TOPS-10

5. ASCII Validation

ASCII Validation is performed by running a sequence of three CCVS74 programs (SQ11P, SQ11R, SQ12U) using special procedures. The purpose of this special run is to validate that in fact the compiler/operating system being tested is capable of processing an ASCII tape file and an ASCII card file produced (in accordance with the appropriate American National Standard) on another system. There is also a magnetic tape and a card file created in ASCII during the validation which will be taken to another system for further processing to determine whether the compiler/operating system being tested can also produce ASCII files.

This testing is based on several American National Standards and presumes their support by the compiler/operating system being validated. These are:

1. American National Standard Programming Language COBOL X3.23-1974
 - The CODE-SET clause is used to read and write the ASCII files.
 - The PROGRAM COLLATING SEQUENCE clause is used to process the data in ASCII mode as well as native mode.
 - The SIGN...SEPARATE clause is used for signed data and all data is in the DISPLAY (character) mode.
2. American National Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII) X3.4-1968. (Note that this describes the code, not the labeling and tape recording formats.)
3. American National Standard Hollerith Punched Card Code, X3.26-1970.
4. American National Standard Magnetic Tape Labels for Information Interchange, X3.27-1969.
5. American National Standard Recorded Magnetic Tape for Information Interchange (800 CPI, NZRI), X3.23-1967.
6. American National Standard Recorded Magnetic Tape for Information Interchange (1600 CPI, PR), X3.39-1973.

The language of the 1974 COBOL Standard provides the capability to accept, process, and produce ASCII code. The ASCII Standard describes the code insofar as the bit arrangement and configuration, but does not address recording techniques, record formats or any labeling scheme. The 800 CPI, NZRI magnetic tape recording standard was used to establish the recording density and techniques. (1600 CPI, PE based on X3.39-1973 "Recorded Magnetic Tape for Information Interchange" could be used under special arrangements.) The tape labeling scheme used in these tests is based on X3.27-1969 but is also compatible with the revision to that tape label standard. Only the VOL1, HDR1, and EOF1 labels are used. The records are fixed length and unlocked.

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During the validation, the Validation Manager for the Federal COBOL Compiler Testing Service would use the necessary ASCII magnetic tape and card files in addition to the normal tape files associated with a validation. For the ASCII portion of the validation the following steps are performed:

1. The tape file and card deck (produced on another computer system) are used as input to several programs designed to validate whether the system being validated can accept and process ASCII data. Any changes made during this validation to the source programs reading the data are noted below.
2. A tape file and card file are produced during the validation which should prove to be identical to the files described in 1 above. These two files are then processed on a different computer system to determine the degree to which the system being validated supports the ASCII standard. Any changes made during this validation to the source program producing the data are noted below.

Results for this Validation

The system was able to both read and produce the required ASCII files based on references 2 and 3 above. 800 CPI NZRI to magnetic tape was used (reference 5 above). The following modifications had to be made in order to fulfill the ASCII validation requirement.

1. The tape labeling standard (reference 4 above) is not supported by the Operating System used during the validation. An unlabeled tape file was used as input and the LABEL RECORDS clause in each of the source programs was modified to reflect OMITTED labels.
2. The non-standard clause "RECORDING MODE IS STANDARD ASCII" was added to the SELECT statement of each of the tape files in order to use the ASCII code described in reference 2 above. (Note - The CODE-SET clause in the File Description Entry which should have accomplished this function did not, thus the introduction of the non-standard RECORDING MODE clause.)

CCVS74-VSR160

APPENDIX A

VALIDATION SUMMARY WORKING DOCUMENT

A-1 This appendix is a working paper produced during the validation and documents the results of the compilation and execution of each of the programs comprising the CCVS. The results contained herein are based on the use of the compiler within the Validation Environment identified in this appendix. This appendix (Validation Summary Working Document) is not part of the official Validation Summary Report (VSR) and is not intended to reflect in any way the compiler's usefulness or degree of conformance to the language specifications.

The reader of this appendix should keep in mind that the same problem area may appear in more than one program, but is considered only as one single discrepancy and as such is reflected only once in the body of the VSR. (The VSR will in turn only reference the first occurrence of the problem in the appendix.)

This appendix is divided into two parts. The first part describes the Validation Environment. The second part of the document is divided into categories of information: compilation and execution results.

The reference document for COBOL is FIPS PUB 21-1 (X3.23-1974).

CCVS74-VSR180

VALIDATION ENVIRONMENT

COMPILER IDENTIFICATION:	DIGITAL EQUIPMENT CORPORATION, CPL74 VERSION 1
COMPUTER SYSTEM:	DECSYSTEM-10 MODEL 1080
OPERATING SYSTEM:	TOPS-10

CCVS74-VSR180

DEPUG MODULE

DB101 thru DB105, DB201 thru DB204

The test set for this module was not run since the standard DEBUG MODULE has not been implemented in this compiler.

CCVS74-VSR180

INTER-PROGRAM COMMUNICATION, LEVEL 1

IC101 thru IC115, IC151, IC152

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

No failures.

CCVS74-VSR180

INTER-PROGRAM COMMUNICATION, LEVEL 2

IC201 thru IC208

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

No failures.

CCVS74-VSR180

INDEXED I-C, LEVEL 1

IX101 thru IX107

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

No failures.

CCVS74-VSR180

INDEXED I-O, LEVEL 2

IX201 thru IX204

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

No failures.

IX205 thru IX208

A. Compilation

1. In IX205 through IX208, all references to ALTERNATE RECORD KEYS were rejected as "IMPROPER CLAUSES".

2. In IX207, one SELECT clause is not followed immediately by an ASSIGN clause, but by a series of the optional clauses, and then the ASSIGN clause. This SELECT sentence elicited the fatal error, "'ASSIGN' IS THE ONLY ALLOWED WORD HERE".

B. Execution

IX205 through IX208 were not run because of ALTERNATE KEY tests (not supported).

CCVS74-VSR180

LIBRARY, LEVEL 1

LB101 thru LB107

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

No failures.

CCVS74-VSR180

LIBRARY, LEVEL 2

LB201 thru LB205

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

No failures.

LB206

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

LB206 had one test failure because that test involved the use of debug lines which are not supported by the compiler.

LB207

A. Compilation

The compiler aborted while compiling LB207. The compiler could not handle qualified text names in COPY statements requiring the use of more than one library at compile time.

B. Execution

Could not run due to compiler abort.

CCVS74-VSR180

NUCLEUS, LEVEL 1

NC101 thru NC108

A. Compilation

All references to hardware switches were optioned out prior to validation since the system does not provide switches.

B. Execution

No failures.

NC109

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

All tests involving the DISPLAYing of numeric data items failed. The correct and computed results are as follows:

TEST ----	CORRECT RESULTS -----	COMPUTED RESULTS -----
DISP-TEST-3	0123456789	123,456,789
DISP-TEST-7	...1C0123456789A...	...1C123,456,789A...
DISP-TEST-13	... E 0102030405 E 12345 ...

NC110 thru NC120, NC151 thru NC165

A. Compilation

All references to hardware switches were optioned out prior to validation since the system does not provide switches.

B. Execution

No failures.

CCVS74-VSR180

NUCLEUS, LEVEL 2

NC201 thru NC213

- A. Compilation
No errors.
- B. Execution
No failures.

NC214

- A. Compilation

In NC214, the construct set

```
OBJECT-COMPUTER.  
  DECSYSTEM-10  
  PROGRAM COLLATING SEQUENCE IS N-A-T-I-V-E.  
SPECIAL-NAMES.  
  N-A-T-I-V-E IS NATIVE.
```

caused the compiler to generate incorrect code which resulted in errors during the subsequent assembly phase. This caused QUOTE-TEST-4 to fail at execution time. When the above construct set was modified to appear as:

```
OBJECT-COMPUTER.  
  DECSYSTEM-10  
  PROGRAM COLLATING SEQUENCE IS NATIVE.
```

thus removing the SPECIAL-NAMES link, QUOTE-TEST-4 passed.

- B. Execution

In NC214, the Julian date for the day the test was run (8 FEB 1977) was incorrectly shown as 77040 instead of 77039 as expected. The construct being exercised was ACCEPT identifier FROM DAY.

NC215

- A. Compilation
No errors.
- B. Execution
No failures.

NC216

CCVS74-VSR180

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

In NC216, the following INSPECT test is executed:

```

INSPECT identifier-1 TALLYING identifier-2 FOR ALL 'A'
      identifier-3 FOR LEADING 'AH'
      identifier-4 FOR CHARACTERS BEFORE '._'
      identifier-5 FOR CHARACTERS AFTER 'AL'
REPLACING
      FIRST 'L ' BY 'ZZ' AFTER INITIAL 'AL'
      FIRST 'BAD' BY 'ZZZ' AFTER 'L '
      LEADING 'BAD' BY 'ZZZ' BEFORE INITIAL 'Q'
      FIRST 'BAD' BY 'ZZZ' BEFORE INITIAL 'Z'
      FIRST 'BAD' BY 'ZZZ' AFTER 'ALL '
      ALL '._' BY 'Z' AFTER 'AL'.
  
```

The initial contents of identifier-1, PICTURED as X(83), is:

AH YES AH YES W.C. FRITOEES HERE. ANYONE WHO HATES
DOGS AND KIDS CAN NOT BE ALL BAD.

The test gave the following error indications:

	COMPUTED VALUE	CORRECT VALUE
	-----	-----
identifier-1 (last eight char. final value)	ALZZBADZ	ALZZZZZZ
identifier-3	1	0
identifier-4	15	13
identifier-5	6	5

For identifier-1, since the boundary for comparison in the second REPLACING phrase (AFTER 'L ') is established before 'L ' is replaced by 'ZZ' (first REPLACING clause), 'BAD' will indeed be matched and replaced by 'ZZZ'. [See II-71, 5(c).]

For identifier-3, the second TALLYING for leading 'AH' will never participate in a comparison because each 'A' in the first TALLYING clause operation is matched prior to the 'AH' comparison. The match of 'A' terminates the comparison cycle on the 'A' and starts a new comparison cycle on the character that is immediately to the right of the matched 'A'. [See II-70 5(c) and II-71 6(c).]

For identifier-4, whenever an 'A' match is made by the first TALLYING clause, the third TALLYING clause is not performed, so the count of "CHARACTERS BEFORE '._'" is 13 (or 15 - 2) and not 15.

CCVS74-VSR180

For identifier-5, and for the same reason as above, the number of "CHARACTERS AFTER 'AL'" is 5 and not 6, since the 'A' in the last six characters of the string is matched by the first TALLYING clause, and thusly is not eligible for matching by the fourth TALLYING clause.

NC217, NC218

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

No failures.

CCVS74-VSR120

RELATIVE I-O, LEVEL 1

RL101 thru RL109, RL151 thru RL153

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

No failures.

CCVS74-VSR180

RELATIVE I-O, LEVEL 2

RL201 thru RL205

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

No failures.

CCVS74-VSR180

SEGMENTATION, LEVEL 1

SG101 thru SG106

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

No failures.

CCVS74-VSR180

SEGMENTATION, LEVEL 2

S6201 thru S6204

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

No failures.

SEQUENTIAL ACCESS, LEVEL 1

SQ101

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

SQ101 and SQ151 monitor the use and omission of the ADVANCING phrase in WRITE statements. Incorrect spacing was performed when the omission of the ADVANCING phrase apparently defaulted to ... BEFORE 1 LINE instead of ... AFTER 1 LINE as the Standard requires.

SQ102 thru SQ117

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

No failures.

SQ118, SQ119, and SQ120

A. Compilation

1. In SQ119 and SQ120, fatal errors were flagged on the construct
"CODE-SET ASCII-CODE"

located in the file description (FD) for a sequential file. In each case when the optional word 'IS' was added the compiler accepted the syntax of the statement containing the CODE-SET clause.

2. In SQ118, SQ119, and SQ120 the non-standard clause "RECORDING MODE IS STANDARD-ASCII" had to be added to the SELECT statements for the files which produced/read ASCII tape files during the ASCII validation of the Compiler/Operating System. The CODE-SET clause in the File Description Entry was present for these tape files and the use of the non-standard clause should not have been necessary.

B. Execution

No failures.

SQ121

CCVS74-VSR180

A. Compilation

In SQ121, a fatal error " 'AT END' CLAUSE REQUIRED" flagged the construct,

"READ SQ-FSS RECORD."

SQ-FSS had been previously OPENed for I-O and had associated with it, a declarative procedure whose USE statement read,

"USE AFTER STANDARD ERROR PROCEDURE ON I-O."

SQ151

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

See SQ101.

SQ152, SQ153

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

No failures.

CCVS74-VSR180

SEQUENTIAL ACCESS, LEVEL 2

SG201 thru SG218

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

No failures.

CCVS74-VSR180

SORT-MERGE MODULE, LEVEL 1

ST101 thru ST117

- A. Compilation
No errors.
- B. Execution
to failures.

CCVS74-VSR180

SORT-MERGE MODULE, LEVEL 2

ST201 thru ST215

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

No failures.

CCVS74-VSR180

TABLE-HANDLING MODULE, LEVEL 1

TH101 thru TH111, TH151, TH152

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

No failures.

CCVS74-VSR180

TABLE-HANDLING MODULE, LEVEL 2

TH201 thru TH220

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

No failures.

CCVS74-VSR180

COMMUNICATION MODULE

Author's Note:

FCCTS does not currently officially validate this module since (1) a large volume of requests for interpretation on this module have been submitted to the cognizant ANSI committee (X3J4) for resolution, and (2) facilities for testing this CCVS module were insufficient to determine the validity of these tests during the development of CCVS74.

However, the subject DEC compiler includes an implementation of the Communication Module and during the official validation, the CCVS tests for this module were run on an unofficial basis. It is significant to note that the implementation fully passed all tests with the following exception. When a program issues a DISABLE to an output terminal, the CCVS assumes the transmission link will be broken and message transmission will cease from the output queue as soon as the message then being transmitted is completed (next EMI). The DEC implementation does not cease transmission until the current message group is finished (next EGI).